

OPHTHALMIC PATHOLOGY—An Atlas and Textbook—Second Edition—Edited by Michael J. Hogan, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Ophthalmology, University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco; and Lorenz E. Zimmerman, M.D., Chief of the Ophthalmic Pathology Branch and Registrar of the Registry of Ophthalmic Pathology, The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C. Published under the Sponsorship of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1962. 797 pages, \$30.00.

The first edition of this book was published in 1952 as a cooperative effort by the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. It was under the editorship of Dr. Jonas Freidenwald and was very well received so that the edition was soon sold out. In 1956, work was started on the second edition which has been published under the editorship of Michael J. Hogan, M.D., and Lorenz E. Zimmerman, M.D. It is again sponsored by the same agencies, and, in addition to the editors, contains contributions from many distinguished collaborators.

The revision of the text is so extensive that it is practically a new book and reverts to the anatomical method of discussing and describing pathological changes of the eye. One of the outstanding features of the first edition was the group of illustrations selected and prepared by Mrs. Helenor Campbell Foerster. These, for the most part, have been retained in this edition together with many new illustrations. The greatly increased text and its closer correlation with the illustrations has added greatly to the usability of the book.

The text is divided into the following chapters: General Pathology, Diffuse Ocular Disease and Its Sequelae, Injury to the Eye, Lens and Lacrimal Apparatus, Conjunctiva, The Cornea and Sclera, The Uveal Tract, Retina, Optic Nerve, Vitreous, Diseases of the Lens, Glaucoma and The Orbit.

The book is by far the most outstanding modern text on ocular pathology, and while it is intended primarily as a textbook for the resident in ophthalmology or pathology, as pointed out by Dr. Townsend in the foreword, it also serves as a reference book for the general hospital pathologist.

The general format is outstanding, the paper of excellent quality, the printing very readable, and the illustrations superb. The bibliography is excellent and the index seems adequate. One wonders, however, whether the binding will stand up under use.

The book is highly recommended.

FREDERICK C. CORDES, M.D.

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FORENSIC MEDICINE—Fourth Edition—Keith Simpson, M.D. (Lond.), Reader in Forensic Medicine to the University of London at Guy's Hospital, London. Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd., London, distributed by The Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, exclusive U. S. agents, 1961. 355 pages, \$7.50.

Those who have the book need not concern themselves about purchasing a new edition. Those who do not have the book, yet having interest in an elementary volume on forensic medicine, suitable to easy reference when not requiring but the most superficial understanding, will find the book useful.

For one who does not contemplate actually undertaking forensic medical work, but wants an easy reference source, the book suits admirably. For the pathologist, or even the general practitioner who may investigate scenes of death for forensic medical purposes, or who may undertake

medicolegal autopsies, a more comprehensive volume would be more suitable.

As far as the American reader is concerned, it is a misrepresentation to call the new printing a "new edition." It is, in fact, a re-printing. Page by page comparison shows that in the entire book only several paragraphs have been added quoting recent changes in the British law relative to certification of mental cases and poison laws. These are hardly of significance to the American reader, and indeed the British equivalent of \$7.50 is a considerable price for a British reader to pay to learn the content of the "several paragraphs."

Being interested in forensic medicine, and therefore of suspicious nature, the reviewer believes that except for three or four pages, the exact plates from which the previous edition was printed were now used again. Incomplete letters suggesting broken type are identical in both "editions," throughout.

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CONTROL OF THE MIND—Man and Civilization—A symposium edited by Seymour M. Farber and Roger H. L. Wilson, University of California, San Francisco Medical Center. McGraw-Hill Paperback Series, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42nd Street, New York 36, N. Y., 1961. 340 pages, \$2.95.

In the current struggle between communism and the free world, no aspect has been more frightening than that involved in the control of one man's mind over another. Fortunately this fear has also evoked a considerable scientific investigation into the procedures involved in such controlling mechanisms as well as the structure and function of the mind itself. The latter is a very proper medical function but the overall subject involves many nonmedical authorities whose knowledge needs integration with physicians as they study the work-a-day operation of the mind.

It is to the credit of the University of California Medical School that the symposium described in this book was arranged. The report of this first symposium presents a host of learned individuals offering material pertinent to their fields. It is divided into four general categories. The first concerns the brain and its function in which Drs. Penfield, Hyden and Hebb described the physiological and psychological basis of brain activity. This section was concluded by an outstanding essay on human potentialities by Aldous Huxley.

The second section with such speakers as Drs. Kety, James Miller and Jonathan Cole discusses the growing interest and importance of drugs on the individual. From that point the symposium moved to two final sections, the one concerning the mind and society and the second the impact of technology on the mind.

What makes this compilation most valuable is that not only are the complete papers presented but following each section there is a transcript of a panel discussion between the members of that particular section. These transcripts include questions from the audience with the answers of the panelists, and are outstanding in their quality and readability. Finally an overall discussion on the two topics of restriction of the mind and freedom of the mind serves to summarize and organize the material of this three-day symposium.

Unlike other projects concerned with the relation of individuals to society this one was conducted on a very high scientific plane and yet in a most understandable frame of presentation. It is not surprising that a second symposium on this topic has already occurred since the product, as demonstrated in this book, is a substantial contribution to integrated learning on a subject that is of serious concern to all of us at the present stage in world history.

HENRY H. WORK, M.D.